

OST, a Diamond STUD and Lined CUFF; lb

OST, a Diamond STUD and Linen CUFF; liberal reward. 345, George-street.

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OST, an English Terrier. Any one bringing the same to 157, Elizabeth-street, will be rewarded.

**OST, a large rough KANGAROO DOG.** Ten shillings reward. 129, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

**OST, a Retriever Terrier DOG,** answers to the name of "Rover;" anyone returning the same on or the Alice Cameron, Patent Slip Wharf, will be rewarded.

**FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.**—Lost, a Black DOG, of the pointer and terrier breed. A. DOWNE, Pyrmont.

**TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.**—LOST, on Monday Evening, either in George or Pitt streets, a small **RED BROODH.** The finder will oblige by returning it.

**REWARD.—LOST**, a small black MARE, brand indistinct, on the near shoulder, HE. Information given to Rev. G. G. HOWDEN, Burwood.

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**REWARD.—LOST** from Toongabbie, a red COW, white back, star in forehead, branded EG milking p. Any one bringing the same to EDWIN GOULD, Arch-street, Parramatta, will receive the above reward.

**REWARD.—LOST**, on Wednesday evening, between Goulburn and Campbell streets, a GOLD FINGER. The finder will receive the above reward by bringing it to 438, Castlereagh-street, near the Haymarket.

**REWARD.—Whoever** will give information to lead to the conviction of the PERSON who threw a stone and broke a pane of glass in a fan-light of the Car-

**REWARD.—LOST, a CHEQUE, for £97 4s. 6d.,**  
drawn by Hoskins in favour of Hope, payment of  
which has been stopped at the bank. Any person return-  
ing the same to Mr. HOPE, at the Lord Rodney Hotel,  
Fleet-street, will receive the above reward.

**REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday evening be-**  
tween the hours of nine and ten, in George-  
town, between Hunter and Market streets, a Green

**LOST** POCKET-BOOK, containing a promissory note for seventy-two pounds, drawn by Mr. BASS, Mary-ngh; two cheques, one for four pounds ten shillings, and for eight pounds; also, five pound notes, and six one-pound notes; payment of all of which are paid. The finder of the same will receive the above reward by applying to Mr. ROACH, at Melrose and rd, 478, George-street.

**LOST** BYED from our yard, between six and seven o'clock last evening, a Black MARK, branded R on shoulder, 115 lbs weight, with GRIMM, BROTHERS & Co. Blue

**REFERENCE, not PROTECTION, for AUSTRALIA.**  
**AYERS and CO.'S INK**—We have the authority of New South Wales Government for publishing the following opinion of the Colonial Storekeeper respecting Ayers' Ink:  
 "The ink is of good quality, but is not of so dark a color as the (Morrill's) at present in use."

We take this opportunity of mentioning that our Mr. J. V. LAVERS and CO. will wait on the public with both Ink and Blacking as a suitable cart is ready, which is expected to be landed in a week from this date.

have not already sent in their claims, are requested to  
 hard the same to the committee, care of Mr. BRAD-  
 RD, Masonic Hall, by the 30th instant. June 1st.

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**NOTICE.**—Any Person who CUPS BASK or TIM-  
 BER on my land, at Grosvenor, Richmond, will be  
 executed. JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.

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**WILLIAM BISHOP, deceased.**—All persons having  
 Claims against the Estate of the above named  
 deceased will oblige by sending particulars thereof to  
 GEORGE W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

**HE LADY who, by mistake, got a small umbrella at my shop in King-street, last Friday night, is respectfully requested to return the same, when she will get her full value.** THOMAS MARTIN.

**WHO WILLIAM ANDERSON.—If the dray that you left in my possession for the past nine months is not used, and expenses paid, before the expiration of four days from this date, I will sell the same on the 21st instant, to defray charges and expenses.** CHARLES WATTS, Emu Plains, June 4.

ALBANY MUNICIPAL ELECTION. — To the ELECTORS of the North Ward.—GENTLEMEN,—the honour you have conferred, by electing me to represent your interests in the Municipal Council, be pleased accept my best thanks.

HENRY BRODSBICK.

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HEREBY give notice that I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by my wife, ANNE ORGAN DOKINS, after this date, she having left her home, the 4th of April, 1863, without provocation. MAXIMILIAN DOKINS, 232, Lower George-street.

**NOTICE**.—I will not be answerable or accountable for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, ELIZABETH JONES, on and after this date. HENRY JONES, of Paddington, 6th June.

**NOTICE**.—THE TWO GENTLEMEN that took the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the parlour-table of Union Inn, South Head Road, on Sunday evening last, did much oblige by returning the same, to save trouble expense, as they are both known to B. M. LAUGH-  
N.

**NOTICE.**—All parties having STOCK depositing on the Toongabbie Estate are requested to pay the amount on the same within fourteen days from this date, or else they will be sold. By order of Hugh Williams,  
GEORGE COBBAN.

Toongabbie, June 4.

**REMOVAL.**—Messrs. HYAM and CO. are this Day REMOVING to New Premises adjoining Australian Mutual Provident Institute's building, New Pitt-street. Sydney, 6th June, 1864.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**—The **MASTERS** and **BAKERS** having kept the price of **BREAD** down 10d. per loaf for the last three weeks, in hopes that the price of **FLOUR** would come down again; but as such is not the case, they are at last obliged to raise the price to 2p per 1b. loaf.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned, having **DISSOLVED** their **PARTNERSHIP** on the 17th day of March, 1893, the public are hereby informed that the business is carried on separately, each on their own account.

**ANDREW McNAUGHTON**      **WILLIAMSON**

**WILLIAM J. HENNESSY**, blacksmith,  
arramatta-street, Sydney.

**OMNIBUS-AKAT NOTICE.**—Sealed **TENDERS** in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, over George-street, until noon, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 1st instant, for supplying  
**Bread, Blacut, and Flour,**  
the use of her Majesty's Troops and Navy, at this place, for seven months from the 1st of September next.  
Terms of tender, and all information required, can be

**CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS** are invited for the formation of a road and stone wharf in Neutral Bay. Plans and specifications can be seen, and all particulars obtained, upon application to Mr. RICHARD HILLIPS, Waterloo Warehouse, corner George and Market streets. To be endorsed "Tender for wharf." JOHN COOPER.

**10th instant, for that large and extensive MILLS BUS-  
INESS for many years carried on by the late Mr. James  
Hansley, Ultime. All particulars can be ascertained  
application to the undersigned: THOMAS M. KROWN,  
and 677, George-street, one of the Executors.**

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**PLASTERERS—TENDERS** for a first-class  
house. **ALVIN, No. 14, Exeter-place.**

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**STONE RUBBISH** from excavations, can be had for  
removal, at **W. FRITCHARD'S, 17, King-street.**

**ILLIARD and BAGATELLE PERMISSIONS.**—**MR. DELOHERY** reminds publicans that applications must be lodged.

**PUBLIC-HOUSE.**—**MR. DELOHERY** has another good house; bar-fixture and engine complete. No us; low rent.

**N ACTIVE BOY** wanted. **MOSES**, grocer, Hay-market.

**ALLAST and BUBBLE WANTED.** Andly

**CUTHBERT'S Wharf, Miller's Point.**  
**WANTED, R. YOUNG, Family Chemist, 550, George-street, opposite Cathedral.**  
**BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, in a private family, by a Ld'y. Mrs. MILLS, Medical Hall, New-g.**  
**HAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—A VACANCY in the Manchester for a first-class Hand. None other need apply. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY







THE WAR OF SECESSION IN AMERICA.  
ITS ANTECEDENTS AND CHRONOLOGY.

(From the British Almanac for 1864.)

SLAVE LABOUR, originally introduced by Great Britain into her American colonies, has at length become the chief cause of the present civil war in the American States. Other causes have contributed to produce this disastrous result, but this is certainly the most important.

In 1790 the number of slaves in the United States was 697,897, out of a population of 3,937,872. At that date, Massachusetts and Maine had no slaves, Vermont had only 17, and New Hampshire only 158. All the other States possessed slaves in large numbers. From circumstances of climate, soil, and locality, the Northern States became manufacturing and commercial, and the Southern agricultural. The negro was found to be of small value for manufacturing purposes, but peculiarly suited for field-labour in a warm climate. Hence the number of slaves gradually diminished in the North, and increased in the South.

The cotton-plant was introduced into Georgia in 1790, but made slow progress till about 1793, when the invention of the cotton-gin for separating the fibre from the seed and other improvements in preparing the raw material for the manufacturers, caused so rapid an increase in the demand, that the production, which in 1791 was only 5000 bales, had risen in 1831 to 960,000 bales, and in 1860 had reached the enormous amount of 4,600,000 bales. The supply kept pace with the demand. The manufacturers of Great Britain, France, the Northern States of America, and other countries, purchased the slave-cultivated cotton in continually increasing quantities, spun it, wove it, and the public bought it. Slave-merchants, slave-manufacturers, and traders, all accumulated riches, and the world was supplied cheaply and abundantly with cotton fabrics of every description. But the extinction of slavery in the British West India colonies, combined with the agitating discussions which had preceded it, directed the attention of the public, and of the religious classes particularly, to the evils of slave-labour. A large and gradually increasing party of Abolitionists grew up in the Northern States of America, seconded by Emancipationists in Great Britain, who objected vehemently to the continuance of slavery in the States, denounced the slave-owners as criminals of the darkest dye, and used every means in their power to induce and assist the slaves to escape from their bondage. The slave-owners, on the contrary, clung to their "domestic institution" as a necessity of their existence—

"You take my house when you take the property that sustains my house; you take my life when you take the means whereby I live." They were irritated excessively by the vituperation poured out upon them by the Abolitionists of the North; and many of them, in their passionate self-justification, contended that this abominable social system was sanctioned by scripture, and was a benefit, if not a blessing, to the African race.

But slavery in the United States was not merely a "domestic institution." It was a political institution, coeval with the establishment of the Federal Union, and recognised and guaranteed by the Constitution, which, by the Fourth Article, provided, that a slave who might "escape from one State into another," should be "delivered up upon claim to the party to whom his service or labour may be due." This provision having been evaded by several of the States, the Congress, in 1850, passed a Fugitive Slave Law to enforce it, but this law again was rendered ineffective in nearly all the Free States by the passing of Personal Liberty Laws, which either nullified the Act of Congress, or rendered useless any attempt to enforce it. These proceedings of the Northern States were held by the Southern to be so material a breach of the original compact on which the Union was formed as to justify them in withdrawing from the Federation. They contended that the Union was a combination of independent States for the accomplishment of defined purposes; and that the conditions of the Union having been violated, they were justified in withdrawing from the partnership.

Though the great struggle for independence and the obvious advantages of a federal government had originally combined the Northern and Southern States in a political union, there was, from the very origin of the settlement, a discordance of character in the inhabitants of the two sections which threatened separation at the distant period. The Puritans of Massachusetts and the Royalist refugees of Virginia regarded each other with a feeling of mutual dislike. The animosities of the Roundheads and Cavaliers were transferred from England to America; and the masses of German and Irish emigrants who have since poured into the Northern States have increased the feeling of animosity in the Southern States to a degree of intensity which cannot be conceived by those who have not witnessed it.

But besides this personal feeling of ill-will and the great quarrel on the question of slavery, the Southern States had long been dissatisfied with the commercial policy of the North, which was directly opposed to their material interests. They were agricultural; they produced cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice; and they wanted a free exchange for their raw materials for the manufacture of Europe. The Northern States, on the contrary, wished to encourage their manufactures, which prevented foreign imports, which prevented foreign goods from entering into competition with American goods, and had the effect of prohibiting importation altogether. These restrictions pressed heavily on the South, and occasioned universal discontent. Other causes of dissatisfaction were, that the Northern States drew large sums from the common treasury for the construction of navy-yards, coasts, arsenals, forts, lighthouses, on their own coasts, whilst similar establishments on the few and incomplete; that, in fact, they were unfairly treated; and that one moiety of the Union was taxed to promote the power and prosperity of the other.

But, the great contest was political, and the Southern States struggled on the arena of Congress against the increasing predominance of the North. As the number of members sent to the House of Representatives is in proportion to the population of each State, the North had a majority of votes in that House; but, as the Senate is composed of two members from each State, and no more, the South retained a resisting power there till 1850; but when, in 1860, the total number of States had become 34, and the Slave States South was at an end, the political power of the Lincoln as President of the United States created the feeling of discontent in the South to him in power, included the whole of the Abolitionists; all the Free States voted for him; all the Slave States against him. A distinct line of demarcation was thus drawn between the two

sections of the Union, and the Northern section was the victor.

Anticipating this result, the Southern States entered into a combination to withdraw from the Union. South Carolina led the way. On the 20th of December, 1860, a convention assembled at Charleston adopted an ordinance in the following terms:—"We, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23rd day of May, 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and also all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of the State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." The convention, at the same time, drew up a "Declaration of immediate causes which induce and justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union," at the commencement of which it is stated, that "The people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, on the 22nd day of April, 1862, declared that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the Federal Government, and its encroachments on the reserved rights of the States, fully justified this State in their withdrawal from the Federal Union; but, in deference to the feelings and wishes of the other slaveholding States, they forbore at that time to exercise this right. Since that time the encroachments have continued to increase, and further forbearance ceases to be a virtue."

The other seceding States pursued a course similar to that of South Carolina. The dates at which they successively withdrew from the Union are as follows:—

South Carolina	December 20, 1860.
Mississippi	January 9, 1861.
Alabama	January 11, 1861.
Florida	January 12, 1861.
Georgia	January 20, 1861.
Louisiana	January 28, 1861.
Texas	February 1, 1861.
Virginia	February 17, 1861.
Arkansas	May 6, 1861.
Tennessee	May 8, 1861.
North Carolina	May 20, 1861.

The aggregate area of these eleven States is 767,893 square miles, which is more than eight times the area of Great Britain. According to the census of 1860, the free population of these eleven States was 5,581,649; the slave population, 3,520,116; total, 9,101,765.

The four other Slave States, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, the aggregate area of the four States is 115,837 square miles. The free population, in 1860, was 2,698,841; the slave population, 429,441; total, 3,128,282.

The aggregate area of the nineteen Free States (including the district of Columbia) is 997,281 square miles. The population of these nineteen States (including Columbia), in 1860, was 18,979,695.

There are also seven Territories not yet admitted as States, of which the aggregate area has not yet been ascertained. The total population of these seven Territories, in 1860, was 230,149.

Thus, the aggregate area of the United States, before the Secession, and exclusive of the Territories, was 1,881,011 square miles. The total population of the thirty-four States (including Columbia) was 31,209,742. Including the Territories, the grand total of the population, in 1860, was 31,429,891.

(To be continued.)

## ROCKINGHAM BAY, — QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

(From the National Magazine.)

AMONG the important results of the surveying voyage of H. M. S. "Hecate," of which we have heard so much in the Sydney Islands—we find the following report on the character of the coast, and the position of Queensland, nearly midway between the Strait of Torres and the capital of that Australian province, Brisbane. The pages of this work contain frequent references to the progress of our Australian colonies, as well as to the progress of the Hecate's voyage, and the earliest records of what will, doubtless, prove a most interesting part of our colonial history. For the whole Pacific shore of Queensland is so remarkable for its beauty, and the scenery is so beautiful, that we shall look for its rapid progress in settlement when the advantages of Rockingham Bay are exemplified by vessels running to and from the coast, which will be our northernmost settlement, and Brisbane, the existing city of Sydney, Cape. The whole of this coast being sheltered by the Great Barrier Reef will render the smooth sea along it a kind of summer cruising ground at all times of the year, and the Hecate's voyage will thus be the progress of settlement on its shores; while those shores afford all the advantages that can be desired from natural resources.

It will be recollected that His Excellency the Governor, and Commander Barrett examined Rockingham Bay last year, on their return from Cape York, H. M. S. "Pioneer," with the view of discovering a fit site for a town and port there. The result was made known in papers published in the "Sydney Herald," and the Hecate's journals. His Excellency requested Captain Richards, of H. M. S. surveying ship "Hecate," to examine more fully Rockingham Bay, with the same object. Captain Richards has since Sir George Bowen's very interesting report on this point, and on the inner route through Torres Straits generally. The subjoined extracts are published for general information. It will be seen that Captain Richards confirms the opinion of Sir George Bowen, and that there is a very fine bay, in an excellent port and site for a town at the southern extremity of Rockingham Bay, between the mainland and the northern end of the island of New Guinea. The distance from the latter to the point of Rockingham Bay is only 100 miles.

On the 16th, 1863, we entered Rockingham Bay, between 100 and 150 miles from the mainland, passed a mile north of Good Island, and when the latter bore South steered west for four and a half miles, or until the low point of Hinchinbrook Island, which is called "the Hook," was seen, where we anchored for the night. The water was, at low tide, in twenty-two feet, least water, at high flood, on the day of the moon's change. We anchored in ten fathoms, between Hinchinbrook Island and the mainland, which I call "Port Hinchinbrook." It is a spacious harbour, well protected from prevailing winds, and little tide.

On the 16th, landed on "Hecate Point" for observation; it is a convenient spot, being a small bay, in consequence of mangrove swamps around it. A few natives soon appeared; they were quite naked; seemed very confident, and came to the shore in their frail bark canoes without hesitation; we gave them bread and tobacco, in return for which they persistently refused to accept of our offerings. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were devoted to making a plan of the anchorage, and getting observations on the day of the moon's change. On the 18th, I went to look at the main land opposite our anchorage, with a view to ascertaining the position of a town site, and also to examine one of the great bays of the mainland, and to get a good plan of the anchorage, and to get observations on the day of the moon's change. On the 18th, I went to look at the main land opposite our anchorage, with a view to ascertaining the position of a town site, and also to examine one of the great bays of the mainland, and to get a good plan of the anchorage, and to get observations on the day of the moon's change. On the 18th, I went to look at the main land opposite our anchorage, with a view to ascertaining the position of a town site, and also to examine one of the great bays of the mainland, and to get a good plan of the anchorage, and to get observations on the day of the moon's change.

ventured to come and receive it. On our return, we landed at two places on the sandy beach, opposite the ship's anchorage, and walked about a mile and a half. I was greatly surprised to find the beach, a length of two miles. The country is open, wooded, gravelly soil, and rises gently in ridges until it reaches the foot of the first low hills, about one mile inland.

I had not time to dig for water; indeed, it appeared unnecessary, for wherever there was a hollow there we saw fresh water, and very good. A deep valley seems to penetrate the country between the bay and the river, through which six or seven streams find their way to the sea, several of them of considerable size, and by which it is probable communication might be opened up a certain distance with the interior, as far as the first range of hills. Some four or five miles southward of the town site is another river with thirteen feet of water inside the bar, and there here appeared to be a passage through the mountains, and by which it is probable communication might be opened up a certain distance with the interior, as far as the first range of hills. Some four or five miles southward of the town site is another river with thirteen feet of water inside the bar, and there here appeared to be a passage through the mountains, and by which it is probable communication might be opened up a certain distance with the interior, as far as the first range of hills.

I consider Rockingham Bay, in point of shelter, convenient depth of water, and facility of entering, very superior to Moreton Bay. The land, which is a narrow strip, is a narrow belt of mangrove, the temperature at this season not oppressive, though during the summer months the heat would doubtless be very great; and the water is so clear, and the eligibility of the spot for a settlement. There are more than sufficient trees to form an agreeable shade, but very little clearing would be necessary.

On the 20th, at 6.15 a.m. we left our anchorage, and at 8.15 a.m. we were in the open sea. I had still hope of procuring the palm, a specimen of which Mr. Hill, of the Botanical Gardens, had shown me at Brisbane. I went up the river with two boats, and we were in the open sea at 8.15 a.m.

But for my desire to procure the palm, I should have explored the river to the southward; this one having been already visited by Sir George Bowen and Commodore Burnett. We proceeded on our way, and at 10.15 a.m. we were in the open sea, and at 11.15 a.m. we were in the open sea, and at 12.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 1.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 2.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 3.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 4.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 5.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 6.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 7.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 8.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 9.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 10.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 11.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 12.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 1.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 2.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 3.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 4.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 5.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 6.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 7.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and at 8.15 p.m. we were in the open sea, and 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